

HANDLING CHICKS

Perfect cleanliness is of the highest importance in the poultry yards and houses during the entire year, but is especially necessary in the sultry summer months, when every detail should be carefully attended to which may be of any possible benefit to the growth and development of the young stock. Fowls which have the very best of food and care in other respects will not thrive when confined in unclean and ill ventilated houses and pens, writes W. H. Works in American Poultry Journal. Cleanliness is highly necessary in the rearing of young chicks, no matter whether they are intended for exhibition stock, for breeders or for the market.

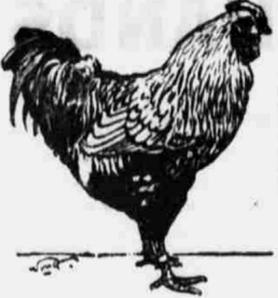
By cleanliness is not meant the use of a large quantity of disinfectants which may give the appearance of cleanliness, although these are undoubtedly good to use in connection with the care of the poultry quarters. Cleanliness is of such great account in the summer that in many cases it may mean the saving of the life of a chick as well as the health and growth, for cleanliness is the foe of vermin, and vermin is the cause of a majority of the poultry losses and diseases.

The houses for the young stock should be dry and well ventilated, and the chicks should be kept from crowding and taught to go on the roosts as soon as possible, so that there will be no danger of deformed breastbones caused by overcrowding. The brood coops and brooders should receive much of the poultryman's attention during the hot season, and the little chicks should have clean, dry straw on the floors of their coops and also plenty of fresh air and shade.

Lime is one of the best things to use in the houses, either in the form of whitewash or sprinkled about the floor as a powder. Carbolic acid is also a good disinfectant, and kerosene should be used in the fight against lice and mites. The chicks need to be dusted with insect powder and their dusting places sprinkled with it. The yards should be dug up often and disinfected with lime and carbolic acid, so that the ground will not become old and full of disease germs.

Prize Winning Wyandotte.

The Silver Laced Wyandotte cock here reproduced from *Brooder's Gazette* won first prize at the recent Chicago



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK.

poultry show. Wyandottes are great favorites in the middle and eastern states, and large numbers are found on successful farms. They are prolific egg producers.

Cooking Food For Fowls.

Cooking the food destroys the live cells and does not add anything to the food except bulk and renders the starch more easily digestible. The cooking is chiefly of service in adding variety to the food and in destroying any undesirable germs which may be present in meat food. Cooked food fed to fowls two or three times a week will afford a desirable variety to the ration and help toward better results from the flock, but do not feed fowls on an exclusively cooked food diet if you wish to keep them well and strong. Cooked whole grains should be fed sparingly and not too frequently.—P. T. Woods, M. D., in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

Hens in Winter.

The flock needs an abundance of fresh air and as much liberty as can be given. With a small flock it is possible to shovel away a few feet of snow around the henhouse door, letting the fowls get outside for a while every day. Leave the door open during the middle of the day and let them go and come as they please. When there is no snow on the ground allow the door to remain open from 10 o'clock in the morning until sundown. Don't coddle your hens, for a weak and debilitated flock will never be able to stand the strain of long continued egg laying.—Suburban Life.

Keep Poultry Houses Clean. Cleanliness is one of the chief requisites of success, so the houses, nests and yards should be cleaned frequently, the houses whitewashed and insect powder used freely. Clean out the droppings every day, oil the roosts frequently and provide clean material for the nests every two weeks. If this is done there will be no trouble from lice, but if filth is allowed to accumulate the mites will multiply rapidly and cause no end of trouble.—*American Agriculturist*.

Feather Pulling.

One of the most satisfactory ways of treating feather pulling, says *Reliable Poultry Journal*, is to rub a little extract of aloes on the feathers of the bird about the portion that has been picked at. After the feather pullers have had a good taste of the feathers doused with aloes they are not likely to give you any further trouble.

Feeding Damaged Grain.

All grain damaged by dampness may be freely fed to poultry if thoroughly dried out in a hot oven. Scorch it just a little.



Some illustrations from a dairy and hay farm near Augusta, Ga., one of which is here reproduced, serve Hoard's Dairyman as the text for a suggestive little sermon as follows:

There has been a good deal of talk in recent years—and not without some very excellent reasons—about the "new south," but we are firm in the belief that the south will not fully come to its own until scenes similar to those here depicted become somewhat common in every southern state. Without stopping to inquire at the present time for the specific reasons why such results follow, we state the simple fact that in the absence of dairying, whether



HOME ON A GEORGIA DAIRY FARM.

er in the south or north, the west or east, the soil deteriorates and the inhabitants grow slack and dependant—not every individual, but by averages. On the other hand, in dairy communities the soil improves in fertility, the crops increase in amount and variety, markets improve, thrift is apparent and intelligence abounds.

Too complacent dairymen in higher latitudes are apt to forget that the dairy belt is rapidly increasing in breadth as well as length, and this fact emphasizes the necessity for abandoning the old tools and old methods and adopting business principles in the conduct of the dairy business. There is no danger of any great or permanent oversupply of dairy products. The demand for first class milk, butter and cheese will be equal to the supply, but with better cows, better feeding and more intelligent care the production must be increased and the cost of production decreased.

BUTTERMAKING.

At What Point to Stop Churning. Washing and Salting.

It is important to know at just what point to stop churning. For best results in freeing the granules from the buttermilk and incorporating the salt it is considered that the butter granules should be about the size of beans or grains of corn, possibly a little larger. The churn is then stopped and the buttermilk allowed to drain. After the buttermilk is well drained from the butter granules an amount of water about equal in volume and of the same temperature as the buttermilk should be added and the churn given four or five revolutions slowly, so that the water will come in contact with every particle of butter and wash out the remaining buttermilk.

As soon as the wash water has drained well from the butter granules salt should be added. The amount of salt used will depend entirely on the demands of the consumer. Usually about an ounce of salt for each pound of butter will be necessary. If the ordinary barrel churn is used, which is perhaps the best form made, the salt may be added in the churn. By giving the churn a few revolutions the salt will be quite thoroughly incorporated with the butter. It should stand in this condition for a few minutes, until the salt becomes more or less dissolved, before the working of the butter is begun.—E. H. Webster.

Change in an Old Standby.

It may be worth while to call the attention of those feeders who do not stop to figure to the fact that the developments of trade the last few years have made our old standby corn not always now the cheap feed it was at one time, says a writer in *Home and Farm*. East, especially of the "corn belt," the market price of corn rarely falls below 50 cents a bushel and frequently advances considerably above it. With grain corn selling at 50 cents, cornmeal will cost from \$20 to \$22 a ton. On my desk as I write is a quotation for the western bran delivered at my station for \$19.00. Cornmeal and bran mixed far outrank

cornmeal alone as a cow ration. At these figures it will manifestly pay me to exchange at least part of my corn for bran.

Champion Cheese County.

The Sheboygan county (Wis.) dairy boards of trade sell annually 8,000,000 pounds of cheese, or almost one-half of all the cheese sold in this great dairying state of Wisconsin. But this is not all. Of the 116 cheese factories in Sheboygan county only sixty-five sell their product in the county. All elements considered, \$1,500,000 is paid annually for Sheboygan county cheese.—*National Magazine*.

"Tick Worry" Shrinks Milk.

The cattle tick is not only the carrier of the Texas fever infection, but is a parasite which deprives cattle of much blood, retards growth, reduces the milking capacity and induces an irritable state known as "tick worry." The shrinkage in the milk production of cattle harboring many ticks has been estimated to average a quart per day.

Entire Wheat Bread.

Many families fail to make the nutritious loaf made out of the entire wheat flour from ignorance. They do not know how to use the flour, says *Table Talk*. Entire wheat flour is really very fine and goes farther than the bolted flour—that is, a bag of the one makes more loaves of bread than the same quantity of the other. This is partly due to the different manipulation. With the entire wheat flour the dough is made very soft with gentle kneading or sometimes only stirring with the spoon. In either case the sponge must be well beaten—five minutes by the clock.

House Drainage.

House drainage is a most imperfectly understood subject. So long as the water runs away that seems to be about the only matter with which the householder is concerned. Old drains should as far as possible be sluiced with disinfecting solutions at least once a week in cold weather and every day in hot weather or at any season of the year if there is any epidemic disease in the vicinity.

SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE

Untold Suffering and Constant Misery—Awful Sight From that Dreadful Complaint, Infantile Eczema—Commenced at Top of his Head and Covered Entire Body.

MOTHER PRAISES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head, and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. The family doctor seemed to be wholly incapable of coping with the case, and after various experiments of his, which resulted in no benefit to the child, we sent to Mazon, Ill., to a druggist and got a full set of the Cuticura Remedies and applied as per directions, and he began to improve immediately, and in about three or four days began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered, with the exception of a rough skin, which is gradually disappearing, and eventually will be replaced by a healthy one.

"Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight that I ever beheld, prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Maebelle Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kan., July 18, 1905."

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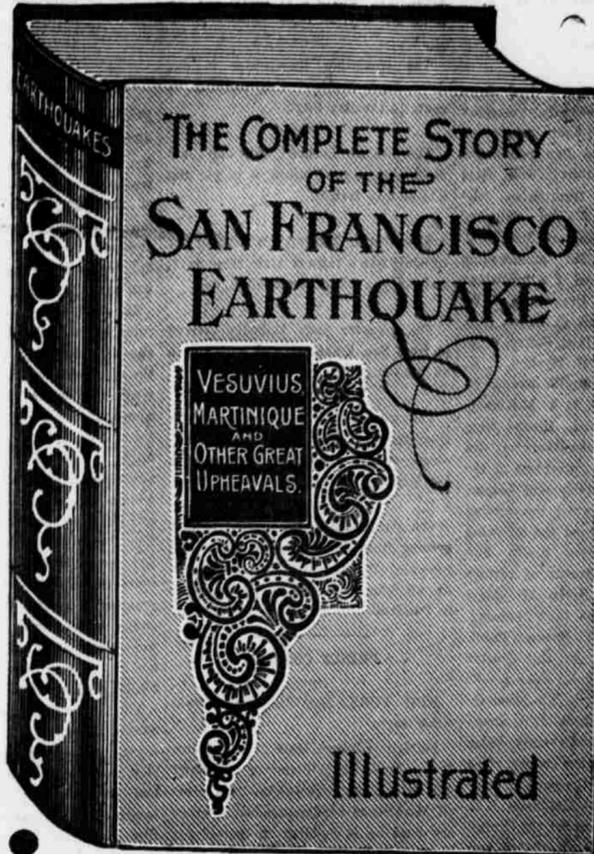
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